friends of Slavery Prohibition-have struck hands (if we may credit their organ), in the recent town elections in this State, with the most rabid Buchanaa people. The Dark-Lantera paper in this city is growing jubilant over sundry victories which its party has assisted the Democrats to achieve. Thus, we are told that in Saratogs, Marvin (Dem) was supported by "the Americans;" that the Democrats have new, "with help," carried Allegany County -the help aforesaid be ng ex ended by the Natyves: we read of bandidstes elected who are put down by the organ as Democrat and American; and the organ sums up by saying that if the Democrate have been successful, "the truth should be added that "the Americans went in and helped generally-de-"termining to be rid of B ack Republicanism when "it was possible." We have in our time witnessed many coalitions, but this beats all our past expetience. Gentlemen resolutely opposed to Slavery Extension, c'asping to their bosoms gentlemen wholly dewited to Savery Extension! Gentlemen who cannot abide German or Irish voters, complacently acting with both, and, for anything we know to the contrary, assisting to put na uralized cit'zers into office! We'l, this is a queer world, with a great many queer natives in it.

It is a matter of curiosity to us to know how the raturalized citizens who will support the Demo ocratic party, and will vote against the Republi cans, slomach this new Ho'y Alliance. Of course, the aberiginal politicians, the ful -blooded sons of the soil, who have sold out to the dough Democracy, anticipate their reward. They don't cast their bread upon the waters without expecting to gather it up after n t many days. By and by, when the time comes for repaying these favors, w supplementat Democratic voters "of foreign ex traction" will be called to do the fair thing, and vote for some cardida'e of the papaphobic sortperhaps even for Brooks or for Headley. Now, the principal business of the Natyves is, not to sustain their peculiar dogmas and keep the reverend person in the Vatican frem enclaving us, but "to be rid of Black Republicanism." It is rather a new nut of an "ism" to crack, and we do not b'ame the Natyves for trying to be rid of it. But why voters of foreign birth should help them in their designs passes our comprehension.

It is now-some time since the system of registering valuable letters was established, and the result, instead of being a check to stealing money intrusted to the mails, has rather been the means of pointing out to thieves in the service the exact place to find the money-letters. The practice of remitting small amounts through the medium of Post Office money orders has been in vogue in Great Britain for a long period, and in Canada, we are told. Over \$50,000,000 are annually transmitted through the British Post Offices by means of money-orders, and not two dol'ars in the million were lost my mail robberies, fire or other causes-a sufficient proof of the safety of this mode of transmitting money. In Great Britain no order is issued for over £5; in Canada orders are issued for £25, Every Post-Office in England is a money-order office; while in Canada only the larger offices, or about one-eighth of the whole number, are authorized to draw money-orders. The charges for issuing orders are on a scale equal to one-half of one per cent. There are many reasons why this system should be introduced in this country. The banefit would be felt by every class of the community; but we are sorry to say there is little hope that the matter will be considered and acted upon before the adjournment of the present Congress.

In Ma-sachusetts the State Government has for n any years selected annually a newspaper in which 'aw, appointmen's and removals were first published by authority. This made a pretty job for some private party newspaper, and has more than once prolonged the life of a consumptive journal The Legislature, with a great deal of good sease, has just passed a bul directing the information to be furnished simultaneously to all the papers which would, of course, under such an arrangement be g'ad to print it for nothing. This being an excellent measure, Gov. Gardner has, of course, vetced it.

RAILBOAD OPENINGS .- The Milwankee and Mississippi Reilroad, through Madison, is completed, not to rairie cu Chien, as a dispatch in our last was made to eay, but to within a few miles of that place, which it is expected to reach by the 10th of April, thus con necting the Great Lakes with the Mi sissippi at a point considerably higher than any previous connection by railroad. Two first-class steamboats will leave Prairie du Chien daily, on the arrival of the evening and morning cars respectively, for St Paul. This road is believed to be one of the best built and ball-sted in all the West. E H. Broadhead is President, Wm. Jervis Superintendent, and A. B. Elliott General

-The : silroad connection bet ween Charleston, S. C., and Memphis Tenn., is to be completed within a month. The laying of the last portion of the track is now proceeding rapidly.

PAPER FOR SALE .- The publisher of The Monmouth Atlas, Monmouth, Warren Co., Lil , desirous of changirg his business on account of impaired health, offers his entire printing establishment for sale on accommo dating terms. The paper has been published over ten years, is located in one of the most growing and pros perous counties in the State, and the business of the office is such as to induce a practical and energetic man, or two of them, to embrace the opportunity now offered to purchase. The paper is Republican in polities; and, the party it supports having a decided majority in the county, receives a liberal and extended

COURT AND CONSTITUTION .- Judge Taney requests the American people to believe that the framers of the Constitution did not know their own minds. For the same Statesmen who drew up the Constitution, (which he says forbid Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories), adopted the Ordinance of 87, which prohibited it in all the Territories we then had. The Ordinance was passed in July, 1787-the Constitution was framed in S-ptember of the same year. The same States and the same men ratified both. And one of the first acts of the first Congress under the Constituhibit Slavery! Which are the best interpreters the Constitution, the opinions of Mr. Chief Justice Tatey, or the acts of Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton Monroe, Adams and Washington ! They created the Constitution, and the Constitution created Chief Just ce Tarey-the clay which now affects to despise the shill of the Potter. [Alb Eve. Journal.

The Republicans of Bordentown.—An enthusinatic meeting of the Republicans of Bordentown, New Jerrey, was held in the Town Hall, at Bordentown, on Saturday evening, 7th low, for the purpose of forming a ticket for Township Officers to be supported at the election on Tuesday, 10th finst.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Wassess, The chromewaves which called the Republican aparty shall state of the supported at the resolutions also before Received, That we will still maintain our Republican organization, taking our colors to the mast, not to be though the adversaries of the Free States de usual the continued organization of the Republican party as long as Freedom needs defenders.

Received. That has apprehence has demonstrated that point call shapers are danger us to the Republican party, being productive only of disappentment and defeat; and as a party to remains of the resolutions. THE REPUBLICANS OF BORDENTOWS -An enthusia

organization, we hereby declare ourselves opposed to all "en-tangling alliances," and pledge ourselves in all future contests to vote for the nominees of our own party.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

The rule announced by heads of departments to ubordinates is, that removal will not be made without cause. Heads of bureaus were notified to communicate this determination, to relieve clerks

Mr. Cobb has added to the present causes of dismissal that of dealing in lottery tickets and frequenting gaming-houses. He has also required the Board of Examiners sitting on application for clerkships to make their investigations rigid and not nominal. Four years' service in important places s regarded by the President as furnishing a reason for change, whether the commissions be expired or

Several of the Supreme Court Judges are getting their opinions printed privately, and have revised them to conform to the points of Judges Curtis and M'Lean. Chief Justice Taney is altering his materially, and Judge Catron has suppressed some portions clearly announced in the Court. As the majority disagree upon various propositions among themselves, and have changed ground since the decision was promulgated, the whole moral effect of their concurrence is destroyed.

The Serate refused by one majority to adjourn after Saturday. Several nominations for Post masters at d Marshals were received and refused in executive session. The Dallas Treaty is in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who after consultation with the President, will recomn end some decided course

Mr. Forney is here, but he is not lionized. His tar has cu'minated.

Mrs. Marcy's farewell reception this morning attracted a large gathering of friends, including diplomats, officials and citizens. The family will remain here till the 1st of May, when Gen. Cass will take possession of the house, having purchased the whole sutfit.

Secretary Brown has notified the Assistant Post masters-General that they will be retained; also the Chief Clerk of the department. The expired commissions of three Postmasters in Tennessee were renewed yesterday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tocsday, March 10, 1857. Washington, Toesday, March 10, 1857.

A majority of the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary have decided to report a resolution for taking testimony in Indiana in reference to the contested elections from that State, and will, it is said, report in favor of Mr. Cameron's right to a seat from Penn

The Senste, in Executive Session, ratified to day commercial treatise with Persia, Venezuela and Chin.

The Committee on Fereign Relations will have a
meeting to-merrow morning to consider the ClarendonDallas treaty.

All the South Carolina Congressional Delegation,

All the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, excepting Mr. Our, are epposed to the principle of rotation in office. For the eleven Federal offices in that State there are only two applica ts. The present Postmester of Charlecton is the recond one who has held that station since the organization of the General Government.

Ex-President Pierce has gone to Virginia to visit ecine personal friends.

The Cabinet held a long session to-day. The probabilities are that the Senate will acjourn sine die or

Saturday.

The nominations sent to the Sena'e to-day embraced.

The nominations sent to the Sena'e to-day embraced. Marshals for some of the South western States. No removals have yet been made in the Departments here. Lord Napier has engaged rooms for himself and suite at Willard's Hotel, and expects to reach Washington

XXXVTH CONGRESS. SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 10, 1857.

Mr. PUGH offered a resolution that the Sanate ad

journ on Sa urdsy next.

Mr. STUART thought that as the Session was called for purposes connected with the Executive Department, the Senate should not adjourn until the ouscuess was concummated. The adoption of the resolution was unnecessary, and could not be considered other-

was unnecessary, and could not be considered otherwise than disrespectful to the President.

Mr. SLIDELL did not concur in the remarks of Mr.
Stuart, and was unwilling to be placed in the estegory
of showing disrespect to the President, who, if he
wished the session prolonged, could so intimate, and to

Mr. MASON said that the Senate had had but one day for executive session, and they had no information to enable them to accertain whether the President has further business to say before them. Mr. GW IN hoped the resolution would be allowed to

hic over for the present.

Mr. JOHNSON had heard various gentlemen say Mr. JOHNSON had heard various gentlemen say that no business would detain the Senate beyond Saturany, therefore, they should not prolong the fag end of the Session. They would not be able to get a say until they fixed the time for the adjournment. In consequence of the commissions of officers constantly expiring, they might be detained here until December. For himself he could not stay here beyond the same was the case with the present week, and the same was the case with other gentlemen.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the resolution on the ta-

e Disagreed to by 20 to 23.
On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, his resolution. effered yestereay relative to privateering were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Executive

The Senate adjourned till 1 o'clock to morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE...ALBANY, March 10, 1857.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill compelling approval
by a majority of the people on the route before an omnibus line can be catablished; also a bill to appropriate
\$5,000 angually, to be distributed in sums of \$60 each,
among emigrants to Liberia.

amorg emigrants to Liberia

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to unsafe buildings in New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes.
Relative to limited partnerships.

The bid amending the Usury Isws was made the special cider for Thursday at 11] a m.

The bid appropriating \$9,000 to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department for water used at Sing Sing was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution tendering the interests of the confidence of the Senate and Assem-

expression of the confidence of the Senate and Assem-bly in Hon. Hamilton Fish, and their high sporeciation of his public services during six years in the U. S. Sen-ate, pareed in watchfulness over the rights, honor and

good name of his native State. On motion of Mr UPHAM, the rules were suspended on horizon and the raise were surpensed and the recolution unanimously adopted.

The bill repealing the law for the improvement of the breed of horses, and establishing the Fashion Course on Long Island, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

Temperance bills were introduced by Messrs.

BRADFORD BROOKS and C. H. SMITH, and are

new under discussion.

Mr BECKWITH had leave to introduce a bill providing for the preservation and filling of all papers to lating to the proceedings of the Executive Department To him. The bills to incorpo ate the Commercial Trust Com-pany of New York: to amend the act to organize the Bark Department; to confirm the location of the Schuyler County buildings, were ordered to a third resolute.

Progress was then reported on the Apportion neat

The bill to amend the Assessment Laws so as to pro-The bill to amend the Assessment Laws so as to provide that the occupant of hired property shall only be taxed upon so much as he owns the residue to be assessed upon the mortgagor, had progress.

Mr. RIVLEN'S bill to provide for the more certain recovery of cebts due domestics in families, was debated. The bill was amended so as to example from execution wearing as parel and illuming the dest to be recovered to \$50. Progress was then reported.

The bill authorizing the formation of to yn Insurance Commanies was considered. It was a needed so as to

Comparies was considered. It was a mended so as to allow non-residents to insure property situated in the

towne, but not to become Directors. The bill had pro-

ELECTION OF A STATE SENATOR. ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10, 1857,

Mr. Blooming Usher, Republican candidate for S. Lawrence District, has been to-day elected to Bill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Clark, by

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 10-P. M.
The election for State Officers and Members of Congress took place to-day. The canvass was unusually quiet, and the vote is not large. Returns from about forty towns in different parts of the State indicate the election of Wm. Haile, Republican, for Governor by a handeome majority; also the reflection of Mesers. Tappan, Cragin and Pike, Republicans, to Congress.

Concord, Tuesday, March 10-11:30 P. M. Thirty-five towns heard from, foot up as foliows or he vote for Governor: Haile (Rep.), 9,905; Wells (Dem.), 7 423; Haddock (Whig), 53. These, with pertial returns from many other towns, indicate that the Republican cardidate for Governor is elected by

about 3,000 majority.

In the Legislature the Republicans stand as well as

The three Republican candidates for Congress are probably elected. The following is the vote in some of the principal

Manchester Haile 1,530 Wells 854
 Gui/ford
 Halle
 298
 Wells
 .942

 Portimouth
 Haile
 725
 Wells
 .775

 Excter
 Haile
 415
 Wells
 .220
 Robert Morrison, Democrat, has been chosen Mayor of Portsmouth by 60 majority.

CONCORD, March 11, 1:20 A M. Returns from 62 towns give Hule 13,469; Wells, 11 268-Haile's probable majority 3,000. In the Senate, House and Council the Republicans

have large majorities. Tappan and Cragio, Republicans are certainly reelected to Corgress, and Pike, Republican, is probably

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH-AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Me . Tuesday, March 10, 1857. The screw steamship North-America, with Liver-pool dates of the 25th ult., is now fully due at this port, but has not yet (11 o'clock p. m.) been signailed. news will be four days later than was brought by the Persia at New York.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
Bostos, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.
In the House to day an order was adopted itstracting the Committee on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of instructing our Senstors and requesting our Representatives in Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, electing Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts by the people for a term of years.

The House also appointed a Committee to consider and report what measures should be taken, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

DR. KANE'S REMAINS.

DR. KANE'S REMAINS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 10-2 P. M.

A procession is now forming to escort the remains of Dr. Kane to the Maryland Institute. The body is now lying in the Hail of the new depot of the Ohio Railroad, where it arrived before II o clock to day.

TEN O CLOCK P. M - The funeral procession in this city to-day in honor of Dr. Kane was a most imposing effair. There was an immense turn out of citizens.

The O'CLOCK P. M.—The funeral procession in this city to-day in honor of Dr. Kane was a most imposing and the secort was composed of several military companies, including the U. S. Artillery from Fort McHenry. The officers and members of the Maryland Institute the Free Masons, the Fire Department, the German Societies, the Committees from Philadelphia and Wheeling, a detechment of U. S. seamen from the steamer Allegany, many officers of the Army and Navy, the officers of the Maryland Volunteers, the Mayor and Common Council, the medical profession, and other civic bodies followed the funeral car.

The offin was etveloped in the mational flag. The stores on the streets through which the procession passed were closed, and many of them draped in mounting. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns fired from Federal Hul. The body was saken to the immerse hall of the Mayyland Institute which was handsomely draped with black catafalque. The heady is piaced in the center of the ball, which is quanted with soliciture. Thousands of citizeds are visiting it to night. The remains will leave here to-morrow at 11 a. m. for Philadelphia

Philadelphia.

The funeral of Dr. Kane will take piace on Tauraesy at moon. His remains will reach here to morrow. The Committee of the New York Common Council have arrived, and are the guests of the cry. Philadelphia app repriates \$1,000 for the obsequies.

St. Lotts Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

Advices from Independence of the 3d inst., say that the Sait Lake mail had just arrived, having been three menths on the way. The trip was the coldest and most perilous ever made acress the Piains. Many Indians on the route were either force productions. rilous ever made across the Plains. Many Indians the route were either frozen or starved to death, and

had eaten their own children. MURDER TRIAL MURDER TRIAL
PORTLAND, Tuesday March 10, 1807.
In the case of George Knight, indicted for the murder of his wife, which has been on trial for twenty days at Aubum, the Jury to day, after being out for twenty-five hours, returned a verifiet of "Murder in the first degree." His counsel have filed exceptions.

CHARTER ELECTION AT SYRACUSE. At the charter election beld here to day a Democratic Mayor and the entire Democratic ticket were elected by a large majority. Eight of nine Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostos, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

The steamer H. B. Beach, from New-York, arrived here this morning. She struck on Cohnsset Rocks last night at 9 o'clock, during the thick snow-storm, and

night at 9 o'clock, during the thick snow-storm, and spung aleak. On her arrival up she had ten feet of water in her hold. The cargo in her lower hold, or between decks, will not be damaged.

The steamer R. B. Forbes passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, this morning at 10 o'clock, in search of the bark Col Ledyard, of New-York, from Apalachicols for Boston, which was reported yes erday trying to work into the Vineyard Sound with loss of main-mast and mizzen tep-mast.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 10, 1837.

The following are the tootings of our Bank statement for the past week:
Captail stock. \$31,960,000 Dus to other banks. \$5,205,500
Leans and discounts \$2,766,000 Deposits . 11 882,400
Specie . 7,166,700
Due from other bks 7,166,700

PECULIARITIES OF A JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 9, 1857.

One week ago to-day, James Buchanan, under an except of thousands of his fellow-citizens, left his ome in Lancaster County to be inaugurated as the fifteenth Chief Magistrate of this nation. Never was there a prouder day for old Lancaster. Never was Mr. Bucharan so honored, so happy, so sad. When scated in the car and wating his last adien to the assembled crowd at the depot, the old man's heart was too full for utterance; he bowed his head, and the train moved off. Cheer upon cheer a safe return home.

He was accompanied by his beautiful and favorte Liece, Miss Lane, and his pandage.

ite niece, Miss Lane, and his nephew and Private Secretary, Mr. James Buchanan Henry. A Comnittee of Councils were his escort, and the "Fen-ibles," under command of Capt. John H. Duckan, were his cuard of honor. Leaving Lancaster by special train at 8 o'clock

in the morning, they passed through Columbia and York in due time, meetings thousands gathered by the wayside to do him honor -to cheer him on. But, ah! what a sad tale I have to tell of his arrival in the Menumental Ci y-a city henceforth to be stigmatized as a city of bacchandlin mobs. A city once famous for its high-toned honor, its hospitality, its beautiful women, its chivalrous young men, to be guilty of allowing James Bachanan, President elect, on his way to be inaugurated, to be insequently and hosted his carriage to be stored his hissed and hooted, his carriage to be stoned, his friends assaulted, his guard of honor to be pelted

with brickbats! So serious was the affair, that Mr. Buchanan's friends thought it advisable to have him decline the dinner tendered him-to din privately, to slip out at a "side door" of the Cir. Hotel, to elide the mob, and take an early specia train for Washington. Several of the "Fencibles" were seriously injured, among them Aldus J. Neff, esq., Col. Wm. Gumpf, and Major Metzgar, "Dutch tailor" who made Mr. Buchanan's Inanoural suit.

You are aware that Mr. Buchanan gave the "Fencibles" the slip at Baltimore. You now have the cause of so singular a course.

I have been teld by several of the "Fencibles" that if it had not been for the "Regulars" at Bal-timore they really believe that Mr. Buchanan would himself have been seriously injured before he left that city.

Col. Gumpf is now lying quite ill from the in-

juries received from this mob; indeed, he returned home in citizen's dress.

This high-handed and dastardly outrage ought to be denounced everywhere, and strong efforts ought to be set on foot for the construction of an air-line

to be set on loot for the construction of an air-line railway post-route from the North to Washington City, which shall avoid Baltimore.

You may be somewhat astonished to learn that Col. John W. Forney did not go to the Inauguration. Mr. Magraw, our State Treasurer, did not go; hor did several other very prominent Eastern Democrats, among whom is James L. Reynolds, esq., of this city. What is wrong? These men was a shape considered indiamensable to Mr. Buston State Considered indiamensable to Mr. Buston Considered indiame esq., of this city. What is wrong? These men were always considered indispensable to Mr. Buchanan's retinue. Without their united services Mr. Buchanan could never have been elected President. But how is it now "Old Buck" has cut them loose. He never was known to reward a triend for faithful services, but gave all offices in his gift to buy up his enemies. No man ever served other more faithfull faithfully, or to better advantage, Ferney did Mr. Buchanan. Now that Mr. Buchanan is elected to office, he cuts him in-tend of rewarding him with the best office in his power. John W. Forney deserves the richest lewel in the casket, but not a pebble does be get; he is not even permitted to grind the Administration Organ.

Every one admits that Mr. Buchanan has failed rapidly in the last six weeks. Has he read again the story of Prince Hatto's tower? What kind friend poisoned the "rats" that were after the President elect? Has any one looked after the "rats" which devoured Forney's house and fur-"rats which devoured Forney's house and fur-niture?. "Ill-gotten gain profits no man." These are dark omens for the future. Who can solve them? Who in Baltimore can explain why Mr. Buchanan had only time to take a "hasty plate of soup" standing, and then go down through the wash kitchen of Barnum's Hotel with his retinue, to reach a close carriage standing in readiness in a dirty little alley south of the hotel, and hurry off to the depot, three hours ahead of time? Is no man safe in your streets? Dare not the President of the United States, with the ladies of his household, pass through your city and done quietly, and leave Fie for shame serve order and decorum, else burn down your

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

ILLINOIS VETO QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin:-In your article of Friday, 27th ult., in regard to the Illirois Apportionment bill, you state as follows: to the Illirois Apportionment bill, you state as follows:

In fact the Governor had resolved to veto the bill, and had prepared a message accordingly, but in the haste of signing bills just at the close of the session he appears to have unintentionally aigned this bill, and to have sent if back so signed to the House. Discovering his michake, he sent a message to the House stating that fact, and a veto message along with it, but the House claiming that the bill had been already signed in due form by the Governor, and that the fact had been entered in their minutes adjourned without taking any notice of the message. This well make a very carbon question, and one of which the consequences may be pretty sorious: Is the bill a law or

House. The bil never passed out of his possession until his veto was attached to it. When it came back to the House there was appended to it his negative. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows:

The session was drawing toward a close, but a day or revenued balls by the score were thrown before the Governor for his signature. He had already made up his mind to veto the Apportionment bill; he had taken it from the pile of bills before him, and put if into his pocket. Some time after ward he took it out of his pocket and threw it on his disk, and while giving his sarction to a purcel of other bills, inadvertently signed his name to it.
The Governor's Private Secretary-Johnson-came

The Governor's Private Secretary—Jonasos—camb into tre room, as was his custom, and gathered up all the bills te found "approved," took them to his desk, and entered their titles upon his "Message book." He then priceeded to the Hall of the House, and read from his "Message book" the titles of the bil's "approved" by the Governor, which are next entered upon the minutes of the House.

While this was going on the Governor was in his of-While this was going on the Governor was in his office preparing his rato of the Apportionment bill! In a few moments afterward a Republican member of the House came rushing into the Governor's presence to it quire "what had caused him to sign so infquitous are dunconstitutional a bill, contrary to all anticipations of his friends." The Governor was thunderand unconstitutional a bill, contrary to all anticipations of his friends." The Governor was thunderstruck at the news: he declared that he had done no such thing; that the member mu the mistaken. But when convinced of his error, his surprise and chagrin exceeded that of his party friends. It did not take the Governor loop to write the word "not" before "ap "proved," at dien to strike out the whole line, and his signature from the bottom of the bill. He immediately sent a written message to the House, informing it that he had signed the bill in a mistake: that he had crossed his name from it; that it had not yet passed out of his possession; that he disar proved of the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional, and that the bill with his veto appended, would in a few hours be sent into the House. The original consternation of the Republicans was now changed to locy, while the Black Democracy 'took on" a wful to behold. In the course of an hour and a half the bill, with the veto message stanbed, came back to the House whence it originated. But the Border-Rutfian majority refused to permit his "objections" to be spread upon the records, as the Constitution specifically orders. There is no law requiring the Governor's Secretary to announce that bills have been signed; it has been done merely as a matter of form, and convenience to the House or Shate Clerks, for the purpose of expediting their labou. The Constitution provides that. It the "Governor does not approve of a bill he shall return it "the bill, with his objections, to the House in which it origin field, and the said House shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it." The Governor did not even verbilly direct his Secretary to announce to the House that he "approved" of the bill, nor did he tell a but we had a proceed to reconsider it." preceed to reconsider it." The Governor did not even verbilly direct his Secretary to amount to the H- use that he "appreved" of the bill, nor did he tell a living creature it at he intended to affix his signature to the infamous Apportlement bill. The Governor did return "te bill to the proper House, with his "objections," but the House did not "enter them upon the journal," as the Constitution directs.

The missace of the Governor is regarded by the best leavers of the Total to have no more binding force than

lawyer of the form to have no more binding force that that of sixting a deed, bond, tending, agreement or other instrument, in mistake, and then erasing the signature when the error is discovered before the in nature when the error is discovered before the in atturnent bayes if a presession of the signer. Chicago, March 3, 1857.

TRINITY CHURCH. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Yet have twice recent y made the affairs of

Trinity Church the subject of editorial remark, viewing them in the one case from the stand point of the report of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry, and in te other plely in regard to your estimate of a part and by nomeats the most important part, of a commo nication tothat Committee from a distinguished Vestryman of the Church. Had you entirely appreciated the baracter of the is vestigation in which that Committee · ergaged, were you aware of the motives which caused the application for the appointment of that Committee, or had you been led to a perception of the animas of its report, you would be rolly have presented the natter in a light so unfavorable to the Church—unfavorable tecause partial and disclored by the prejudice of others. The subject is one in which Episcopalians only have a cirrect interest: the interest of the public at large is as purely incidental as it is in regard to the differences of opinion which may eaks in any religious sect whatever upon the manner of administering the affairs of any church corporation or benevoleat institution corrected with it. For the point to be decided is, in twhether the property of Trinity Church shall be just into other hands, for the welfare of the city at large—unless, indeed some legislator should take the fitting hit from the Satanic Press and bring in a bill for the confiscation of this property, which, of course, caused the application for the appointment of that Comfor the confiscation of this property, which, of course, would room be followed by a similar one touching all other cturch property with regard to the ad-

ministration of which there is disagreement—but it is simply whether the Episcepalians of Grace Church, St. Mark's, Ascension, Calvary, St. George's and the like shall manage not only their own effairs, but those of Trinity Church also, and thrust their hards into her ever open cash-her for the wherewithal to be beneficent. To appreciate fully the character of this movement and its results thus far, it is necessary to have such a knowledge of the affairs of character of this movement and its results thus far, it is its reseasery to have such a knowledge of the affairs of the Epicopal Church in this city and State as mere outsiders rever obtain; and it is because I was born, hapstred and nutrured within the pale of that durch and yet am not and never have been a corporator of Trinity or a member of her parise, that I ask your attention to the manner in which this Committee of Inquiry has conclused its investigation.

Wheever will examine the report with an unprefunded eye will ree that its spirit is not judicial, but, in deed, if every reverse. Instead of laying before the Sciate a systematic statement of the facts elected by the investigation, although the report closes with the semission that the duty of the Committee "Jerumantes" by placing before the Scrate" the prominent and important parts of the testimony, and in submitting the decuments received during the investigation.

the documents received during the investigation with all the restimony they have taken," that docu ment is trem beginning to end an adroit but not very reditable argument—slowest a trade—against Trinity Church. Its spirit is partisan its manner is not that of a judge or legislator but of an unscrupulous coun-sel. It is pervaded with intelerance, and its every step is taken, with an exultation that could not step is taker, with an exultation that could not be concaled, toward a foregone conclusion. It deals in sneers and irony. It states, for instance, that a certain member of the Standing Committee of Trinity Church declined to teerify, and with demure impartiality regres the refusal, because "it was hoped "that his feetimeny would furnish explanations of no "smell importance to the Vestry." But why did not this Committee, which represents itself as so anxious that mercy should temper justice, seek from other sources those important explanations which it was so expressly hoped might be forthcoming? Why did it sources these important explanations which it was so earnestly hoped might be forthcoming? Why did it rest so quickly ratified with the refusal, on a mere point of etiquetie, of one Committee man, when there we called the swithin reach who, possibly at least, might have been more communicative? It seems as if this wifers was relected with a foreknowledge that he wild decline to restify. would decline to teetify.

Why were the queries addressed to those witnesses

We uild decline to testify.

Why were the queries addressed to those witnesses who might reasenably be supposed to know most about the benefactions of Trinity Church and the motives which influence the administration of har affairs so framed as to admin to but very brit replies upon matters of opinion conscientiously expressed was sure to which opinion conscientiously expressed was sure to tail on the side of the inquisitorial committee. For the constant question was as to whether Trinity Church had used her funds in the best namer for the propagation of religion and the relief of the poor. Now the subject of this query is mere matter of opinion upon a question of economy and administrative policy, and what man ever saw another stir a fire that he did not think that he himself could have dore it better, even 100 high be straightway comferted himself in the blaze? And what wender then that even an Arsistant Minister of Trinity Church should think that there would be more beat in her grate if he held the poker? But is there not some evidence in these replies that connection with and dependence upon that corporation is not an destructive to independence, does not produce such caries of the moral back bone, as some of the witnesses as moral defore the Committee declared it does?

The witnes as who gave such testimony are known to every one familiar with the affairs of the Episcopal Church in this city and State as having been for years the inveterate, most of them the bitter, opponents of Trinity Church. Highly respectable members of the committee, and is far too willing. Certain associations con rected with Trinity parish have caused those who cling with cleesest affection to the doctrines and the ritual of the Episcopsilian Church to regard that mother parish

tected with Trinity parish have caused those who ching with closest affection to the doctrines and the ritual of the Epise-palish Church to regard that mother parish with pecuhar reverence and love; and opposed to these, especially since the question of the pursestrings has come up, is a body of mea who profess and call themselves Episcopalians, who yet care comparatively little about the peculiar tenets of their church, either in matters internal or external. To these, Trinity Church parish and those particularly attached to it have brea for many years the objects of cere comparatively little about the peculiar tenets of their church, either in matters internal or external. To these, Trimity Church parish and those particularly stacked to it have been for many years the objects of envious feelings and the subjects of uncharitable constructions. The refreement of many persons in this bedy has but given sublicty to their venome and keenners to the fang of their hated, while a certain evangelical air which they have assumed has enabled them to co the work of the serpent under the harmless guise of the dove. It is far from my intention to assert that this character belongs to any of the witnesses who have appeared before the Committee in this case; but it is notatious that those of them upon whose evidence the report of the Committee is chiefly founded are prominent members of the faction which is degraced by a multimate of those to whom such a character may be fairly assigned. Is this just? Is it consistent with the digity and honer of the body by which this Committee was appointed? Is it thus that evidence should be pocured as to the administration of an eminent corporate—not to say a religious—body, the Trustees of which have ever been chosen from smong the most respectable and substantial citizens of

the Trustees of which have ever been chosen from smong the most respectable and substantial citizens of New York? Does not this fact alone cast suspicion upon the report, and upon the investigation of which that report was plainly the foreordained result? To my mind it does, and did long before I was led to exsure the proceeding of the Committee with the intention of making it the subject of public comment.

This proceeding has been thus far almost entirely expanse; the mere outward forms of justice have bardly been observed in it. Its spirit is shown by the lingering relish with which all concerned in it talk, at every opportunity, of "breaking down the estate of Trinity Church: and its good faith may be measured by the fact that it complains that the Vestry furnished the asserted, and not an estimated value of the church property, when it is asserted by those who should properly, when it is asserted by those who should know, that a prominent member of the Committee, in-tenated a desire that the former should be given! March 3, 1837. EPISCOPALIAN.

GRIMSTONE ON CODIFICATION-HINTS AS TO THE COMPARATIVE UTILITY OF CODES AND DIGESTS. to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The recent notice of a bill in the Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners to complete the codifying of our laws, has revived in my mind some views which occurred to me when the subject formerly attracted public attention, and which I think would now be well timed.

The idea seems to have taken the minds of a persons that our laws need reforming. The work of e-organizing our courts and establishing a new practice having been accomplished, it seems only to have routed up an energy of reform that requires a more expended action and more massive materials upon which to lay out its strength. Nay, so insatiable is it that, for want of greater scope, it is, like Saturn of old, devouring what it had itself created that is to say, reforming what it had already reformed; and it migh be well to imitate the device of Saturn's wife, who substituted stones in place of his children, to satisfy his

The Code of Practice has been annually the subject The Code of Practice has been annually the subject of revision. Our Legislature do not give the new system time to settle, but after much conflict of opinion and an approach to an arjustment of debated points, are continually interfering with new constments, which in their turn must undergo the process of a new termentation. But it is not our purpose to find fault with what has been done in respect to this part of our indicial system. Reform was needed, and it could not be expected that legislation should in the first instance be perfect. The put lie unders and very little the generalive process by which the system of practice, such as it is, has been produced. The Code as first reported, was an American version of the French Code of Practice, and was flushy converted into something more be megeneous by the labors of Legislative Committees, but more especially by the supervision of an individual whose name is associated with all the substential changes of our laws for the last five and twenty years. Wenty years.

But we have row a proposition for the codifying of

But we have row a proposition for the codifying of the whole body of our laws—rot as was done in 1801 and 1813 and more completely in 1830, the compilation of the statutes, and reducing them to consistency, but to re arrange all that we now have in the Reports of decisions and in Elementary works, as well as what is contained in attutes of the Legislature, and to make an Enegesis of the whole under titles and sections similar to what has been already done in the Code of Procedure in respect to a part of the system. Although no action has been taken up in this project at the present serios of the Legislature, nor is likely to be, we may expect the renewal of the subject again and again, until, perhaps, the public mind shall be wen over to the belief that we have some Tribonians among us who can compact our laws into a simple structure that shall superrede all the lore of past agos, and need no air, of legal learning hereafter.

We are no advocates for a rigid retention of anything simply because it has been. On the contrary we hold, in accordance with the maxim of Bason, that to nevation is required in order to maintain a stund condition of things, but that we should, in our loanvalion, initate the example of time, "which indeed, inno-"rateta greatly but quietly, and by degrees, scarcely to be perceived.

"be perceived."
In this matter of the compiletion of our laws into a code there is something foreign to our habit, at least to the English usage which we inherit, and which is the

basis of our laws. It savors more of the fantastice preteration of the French, who are ready to sarring what and a savors more of the fantastice preteration of the French, who are ready to sarring what and it is active of all that has been long used. The English mired is agree conservative, and at the same time more inserty distributantive of what requires ame adment. A Jork Cade has indeed occasionally appeared who has proposed "to dray the commonwealth and turn it and set a new northing." But in all the changes of laws set a new northing the has alway, been sought, and no reform was even brought about by mere speculation.

We have started with a 2y tem of laws modeled by the experience of many centrales, and have wisely adapted that system, with judicans modifications, to our new chrour stances. So far, we have not have read nuch by tesh experiments, and though there will be always reed of watchful legislation it cannot be said that we are suffering from any deficiency in our laws, or a want of adaptecness to the public welfare.

The celly specious segment against the present system is the vest multiplication of Reports, in which is cutained what is improperly called the "unwritten law." This argument assumes that if the principles settled by Judicial decisions were converted into attinte law. This argument assumes that if the principles settled by Judicial decisions were converted into attinte law. This argument assumes that if the principles settled by Judicial decisions were converted into attinte law. This argument assumes that if the principles settled by Judicial decisions were converted into attinte law. It is a fallacy; the existing authorities would still be referred to for the purpose of illustration, and we should have, in addition, courtless decisions upon the constitutes have been more prolific of judicial discussion than the criminal particular to the former than the latter.

Led Coke, when Chief Justice of the King's Bruch, having been required to give an opinion suddenly, replied: "I'ill be a

should."
Bacon, who was the rival of Coke in logal learning, Bacon, who was the rival of Ceke in legal learning, but far surpassed him in that wisdom which is wear seldem are endowed-with, viz: a comprehension of the adaptedness of the laws to public uses, and a perception of defects requiring legislative remedy, was decidedly optosed to a remedeling of the laws in a statutory form. He did, however, propose a plan for amending the laws, wherein is exhibited the same sagacity and forecast that are so familiar to us in his philosophical writings. "In all sciences," he says, "they are the "soundest that keep close to particulars; and sure I "am that here are more doubts which arise upon our "statutes, which are a text law, than upon the com-"mon law."

"soundest that keep close to particulars; and sure 1 am that there are more doubts which arise upon our statutes, which are a text law, than upon the common law."

Ore of his suggestions was that a digested series of the reports should be made, under the supervision of deeply-ned lawyers, in which should be omitted all cases which had been much debated and reported at great length, but of which there no longer remained any question to be shortly stated without the arguments; homonymic, or cases of iteration, to be omitted; but ontinemic, or cases of contradiction, to be carefully collected and noted.

Semething of this kind was attempted in respect to U. S. Supreme Court reports (Dallas, Cranch and Weasten), but it was imperfectly executed. A later attempt by Judge Cantis, including all the reports of that Court, bas been more successful; but in all enterprises of this kind the combined judgment of several is required. No individual has the time or shilly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and so to arrange and expurgate them as perfectly to grapple with a large mass of judicial decisions, and the different States, that it will secon be out of the power of eny lawer to avail himself of them. The remedy for this will be, not by collected to a considerable extent, of leaving to the decisions in t

THE INDIAN WAR IN FLORIDA.

PALATKA, (Fla) Feb. 19, 1857.

PALATKA, (Fla.) Feb. 19. 1857.

Mr. D. G. Leigh, from Adamsville, has arrived in opr town. He states that all is quiet on the frontier. That the treops seem to be deing but little. No Indians can be found, nor their whereabouts discovered.

Seamer Darlington arrived from up river last night. Mr. McDonaid, the Purser, informed us that he learned that the Indians had hilled some of Holden's cattle, and dried the beef within four miles of the post of Fort Capron, on Indian River, and that the Indians went to St. Lucie, where they embarked in their boats. The Indians had their ponys with them. The troops were called ont on the discovery, but as usual, to a late to find anything but signs.

late to find anything but signs.
[Democratic and Companion

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

From The Tampa Peninsular.

A detacliment of Capt Wm H. Kendrick's Company of Mounted Volunteers, under command of Lieut.

Mizell, came upon a trail of Indians on the 4th inst., on the west side of Istapoga creek. The trail crossed the creek at the same place that Gen. Harney did; and kept his course for about three miles beyond it, when it struck a course a little west of south. About eight unites from this divergence the Volunteers came on tha It dian camp, minus the Indians.

It is supposed that the Indians had anticipated an attack, ard had lest no time in leaving the premises, as, in treit has'c, they left enough to supply their pursuers with an abundance of trophies, such as baskets, cups (cut from the cypress, an elegant hoe, bread tray (made from the brier-root and koonts), bear skins, a boy schit (made of buckskin), and many other articles recarcely worth mentioning.

The Indian had commenced a permanent establishing, as their constructions and arrangements would show. Sexuteen or eighteen places for pounding brier-

The Indiars had commenced a permanent establishment, as their constructions and arrangements would show. Seventeen or eighteen places for pounding brierroot were in curre of construction, and some palmetto sheds were going up; a quantity of brierroot had been collected, and half a bushel of acoms ishells removed) were laid in a pile rear by. In the opinion of the mea who ciscovered the camp, this gang comprised about 15 or 30 Indians, with their familier. They had followed Gen Harney's trail, it is supposed, for the purpose of securing his "leavings."

The Indians were not pursued beyond the camp. It is in Mizell will probably report the reason. The facts given above are gleaned from a private letter—the only information received at this place concerting the matter—and we have no doubt of the corrections of the statements as the writer had conversed with several men of Lieut Mizell's command, who had returned to Kirsimmee, sick with the measles.

FOUR INDIANS SEEN ON MANATER—On Monday last,

FOUR INDIANS SEEN ON MANATEE. - On Monday last, ab at tweive miles south east of Manates, Lieut. John Parker saw four Indians. He returned to the settlement and resorted the fact, when a detachment of Capt. Lesley's Company immediately started in pursuit. It is hoped that they may succeed in overhauling

Correspondence of The Wakalla Times.

The United States transport steamer Fashion arrived here from Punta Rasa on Feb. 12, on her way to Miami to meet Gen. Harney, who is scouring the hammocks between the two places. She reports the discovery by the troops of an Indian camp, apparently abandoned in great heate, as they left their dinters on the fires.

ALMY NEWS - Capt. S. L. Sparkman's company of Monated Volunteers was musicred out of the United States service on Torsday, the 17th inst., by virtue of the expiration of the term of entistment. Capt. S. re-ogenized his company, and was re-musicred for six

norths on same day.

Capt. Carter's company of Mounted Volunteers was pustered into the United States service on Wednesday,

b ustered into the United States service on weahoods, the 18th light.
Capt. L. G. Leeley's company of Mounted Volunters was mustered cut of the United States service, on Thursday, the 19th light.
Ger. He my servived at this pince, in the steamship Feshion, on Thursday light.
We notesteard that vigorous operations are now being presented in the Everglades.
We learn that our tirrid Hen. J. M. Taylor, of Herwick of County, anticipates raising a company of Foot Voluntess, for the patection of the agricultural interests of that county.

[Tampa Peninsular, Feb. 21.